

EDITOR'S TABLE.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—(Scott's Reprint.) The opening article of the July number upon Condorcet and his works is interesting to men of letters. Art. 2, upon Spectacles embodies information respecting the human eyes which should be diffused as wide as the sunlight. Art. 3, upon 'Dr. Johnson and Dr. Hookwell,' is a brief but effectual castigation of a stupid writer who attempted to enlighten the world upon the Religious Life and Death of Dr. Johnson, without one qualification for the task. The remaining articles are as follows: Mechanism of the Post-Office; National Workshops; Ancient Agricultural Literature; the Austrian Revolution; Life of Robert Plumer Ward; Lamartine's Refutation of the Quarterly Review. New York: L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton-st.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—(Scott's Reprint.)—The contents of the July number are—Leonardi da Vinci; the Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris; Schiller's Wallenstein; Life of Dr. Combe; Classical Education; Railway Management; Prostitution; Foreign Literature; Critical and Miscellaneous Notices. The article on Prostitution is a thorough examination of a topic too long neglected by the Christian Philanthropist. We wish it could be read by every thoughtful and humane person. New York: L. Scott & Co.

THE SPIRIT MESSENGER is a neatly printed quarto paper, issued weekly at Springfield, Mass., by Munn and Ambler, at \$2 per annum in advance. It is devoted to the discussion and development of the great problems involved in Magnetism, Clairvoyance, and other Spiritual and Psychological Phenomena, which are attracting so much attention at the present day. Andrew Jackson Davis is a contributor to its pages. We like the spirit of the first three numbers, and heartily commend the paper to general circulation.

HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE.—Although the price of this work is but \$1 per annum, its matter is not inferior to that of the \$3 monthlies. Its engravings, though excellent of their kind, are of course inferior to those of the more costly magazines. The number for Sept. contains a rich variety of matter, among the best of which are 'Sketches of New England Character,' by the author of 'Susy L.—a Diary.' New York: Fowler & Dietz, 104 Nassau-st.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The number for October contains two beautiful line engravings, and original contributions from Geo. D. Prentice, E. P. Whipple, T. B. Read, Henry Giles, Mrs. James, and other distinguished writers. Graham is making good the promises in his prospectus. Philadelphia: \$3 per annum.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.—The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has issued its Almanac for the next year, on finer paper than usual, with well executed wood engravings, illustrating the escape of Henry Box Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother. The reading matter, though not in all respects such as we should have preferred, is in general very good, and we hope the work may have an extensive circulation. Prices—single copy 5 cents; 40 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30 per 1000. New York: Wm. Harned, 61 John st.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—(Scott's Reprint.) Contents of the number for August—Free Trade and our Cotton Manufactures; Courtship in the Time of James I.; Ledru Rollin on England; A Family Feud; Burnet's Landscape-Painting in Oil; Political and Literary Biography; Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland; the Temple of Folly; African Sporting. New York: L. Scott & Co. 79 Fulton-st.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends, held at Waterloo, N. Y., from the 3d to the 6th of Sixth month, 1850.

This is a neat duodecimo pamphlet of 48 pp., which we hope may have an extensive circulation, particularly among Friends. It affords cheering evidence that the body whose proceedings it records was alive to the interests of humanity—that its worship of God was not a mere form, but the tribute of hearts devoted to the welfare of mankind and bent upon the extermination of every vice which mars the happiness of the race. It contains, 1. The Minutes of the meeting, including epistles to other Yearly Meetings, Anti-Slavery Memorials to Congress and the State Legislature, and an excellent Address to the Peace Congress recently held at Frankfurt, Germany; 2. An Address to the Women of the State of New York, taking the strongest ground in favor of the entire Equality of the Sexes; 3. a general Address in explanation and defence of the 'Highest Principles of Man's Nature'; and 4. an Appendix, containing a Correspondence between Phineas J. Steer, of Washington, D. C., and Thomas M'Cintock, in which the peculiarities of the Congregational Friends are clearly explained. Persons who may wish to obtain copies of this pamphlet should address Thomas M'Cintock, Waterloo, Seneca co., N. Y.

WARREN'S a Tragedy in Five Acts, designed to illustrate the protection which the Federal Union extends to the citizens of Massachusetts. Boston: Bela Marsh, pp. 60.

We know not who may be the author of this little work, but we have read it with great pleasure and can recommend it as an exceedingly forcible illustration of the character of our glorious Union in its relations to Slavery. No one can peruse it, whose moral sense is not paralyzed, without feeling his soul stirred by an intense hostility to the foul system of oppression over which the Northern people have so long and so basely kept 'watch and ward.'

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, edited by Margaret L. Bailey, Washington, D. C., has nearly reached the close of its first volume. It is an excellent paper, and we hope it may have a wide circulation. Monthly—60 cts. per annum.

Letter from a Free-Soiler.

BAYARD'S HOTEL, CHAGRIN FALLS, O., September 3rd, 1850.

OLIVER JOHNSON—DEAR SIR: At Bainbridge, on the 30th and 31st ult., I had the opportunity, for the first time, of hearing the disunion principles discussed by such persons as A. K. FOSTER and H. C. WRIGHT.

In Sept. 1844, at the State Anniversary of the Liberty Party in New York, it was my pleasure to support the Constitution, as an Anti-Slavery document, and to urge upon the Convention the practicability of combining with the "one idea" the election of officers of the State and Federal Government, directly through the ballot-box, which it was supposed, might give strength and stability to that organization, and that by taking up reform measures in advance of the other parties, it might thereby secure the co-operation of those favorable to a renovation of the government in all its departments. It is unnecessary to say, however, the majority of the Convention refused to take such ground, and it turned out as was anticipated, the party was turned into, if not overwhelmed by a party that did not fail to take sides for nearly all those reforms, though the Free-Soil party was too far behind on the subject of the abolition of slavery, and its prosperity may have been limited by its care to avoid the agitation of abolition by the power of Congress.

Possessing that strong faith in the ballot-box as well for the ultimate removal of slavery as a reform in the condition of the different branches of government, it has been quite natural for me to indulge a want of confidence in disunion anti-slavery lecturers. I have had occasion to hear some unfavorable reflections upon disunion advocates where I have lectured on slavery and government reforms in different parts of the country. Much however, as those lecturers have been misrepresented, I have uniformly attributed to their honesty of purpose and disinterested services, without much hope of beneficial results from the agitation of such principles as might at first seem to array themselves against a natural feeling of patriotism and a tenacity to adhere to the Union of the Confederacy.

Mrs. FOSTER, however, in the afternoon of the last day of the meeting at Bainbridge, I must frankly confess, succeeded in convincing me, if not many others, that the advancement of the disunion cause, as it was there advocated, will not really interfere with either the progress of the more pro-slavery portion of the Free-Soil party, or those in the party who wish to take a higher stand on the Constitution for freedom.

For one, at least, I am convinced that with the present apparent frankness, combined with becoming mildness in disunion anti-slavery lecturers, disinterested and unassuming of course as they must appear before the public—not observed by politicians and others with zealous apprehensions of emoluments and offices under the government—they will do more—I venture to say it—to arouse the churches and members of the dominant political parties of the country to the enormity and sinfulness of slavery than can be accomplished through any other agency; and it is equally as apparent that while they convert ten men so far as to become disunionists and non-voters, they make by their anti-slavery appeals and arguments an hundred others Free-Soilers, if not constitutional anti-slavery advocates.

The generous mention which she made of the motives and efforts of those who desire the abolition of slavery under the action of the Constitution, or of the old Liberty party, were calculated to secure the respect of that class of reformers. The mention of the slavery sentiments of Free-Soilers in Congress, opposed as they are to a proper interpretation of the Constitution, was severe, pointed, and perhaps in most respects just. But the Free-Soil party, though they have asserted their determination from the commencement to relieve the government from slavery by all "constitutional means," are making evident progress in the cause; and many who belong to the party are now ready to take higher moral and political ground for the extermination of the "cursed institution," by the direct power of Congress.

On Sabbath evening Mr. WRIGHT gave a very able lecture on the subject of War, which not only demonstrated the clearness of his reasoning power, but the purity of his sentiments. It was, perhaps, in some respects impracticable, but it was nevertheless interesting. He is not brilliant as an orator, but impressive and interesting. It was not my fortune to hear Mr. Pillsbury.

As to the "Phrenology," as Fowler would say, of Mrs. FOSTER, the outlines of her head indicate some strongly marked and decided traits of character, with a cerebral organization well balanced and proportioned to a well organized body. The large frontal lobe indicates unmistakable talent and a mind always ready for the emergency, and though she is not an orator, and does not draw upon the imagination, there is always a fund of information and argument on hand, which is dealt out in few words with a clearness, force and power which reaches the heart and moves the head. I observed few members of the bar who would be her superiors in argument or in that easy versatility of talent which is ready without prompting. The coronal or higher region of the head is also worthy of mention—large Veneration, Marvelousness or Spirituality, Conscientiousness, Hope and Benevolence, which are apparent to the observer. They speak for themselves without regard to her "Infidelity" and motives.

I have only to add, that I was pleased to observe in the last number of The "Bugle" an article copied from the "Practical Christian" on the subject of removing the difficulties of voting where scruples are entertained with regard to the pro-slavery condition of the government.—I hope it has received a careful examination.

E. FLURBIS UNUM.

DIED.—At Staten Island, near New York, Aug. 31st, WALTER OTIS, only child of Sidney H. and Elizabeth Gay.

Another Meeting at Litchfield.

FRIEND OLIVER: I believe some time since you expressed a wish that The Bugle might become a map, delineating the anti-slavery enterprise by showing a report of every anti-slavery meeting within the limits of its circulation; and as we have had an important meeting since the anniversary of our Society, I am induced to communicate to you an account of it.

As many of our friends from adjoining towns and in our own vicinity were disappointed in not hearing Mrs. Foster the Sabbath on which our anniversary was held, she consented to speak in the Free Church on Wednesday evening, August 21st. I will not attempt to give you a full report of her speech, but as some sayings she uttered should I think be repeated over and over again, that the minds of our Free Soil friends may be stirred up by way of remembrance, I will refer to some of them.

Mrs. Foster glanced at the ecclesiastical and governmental sustainers of American Slavery, but she wished more particularly to show the position of the Free Soil Party—taking Joshua R. Giddings, who is an authentic exponent of Free Soil principles and one of their best men, for whom she entertained a high personal esteem, for illustration. She said the time was when it was necessary for the runner to obtain a certificate of good moral character before a license could be granted him to sell liquor.—But the progress of the cause showed, that the more respectable man, the more deleterious the influence he exerts in favor of the wrong he endorses.—Hence our regret at the present position of Mr. Giddings. She called our attention to the fact, that Mr. Giddings on the floor of Congress, Feb. 17th, 1849, in behalf of himself and his constituents, said, referring to the decision in the case of Prigg: "These slaveholding Judges do not pretend that this government or the people of the Free States are bound to sustain or encourage slavery. On the contrary they solemnly declare that our whole duty is to abstain from secreting, defending, or rescuing the Slave. These obligations we observe to the very letter." In demonstration of the abolition of this position, she supposed a slave girl of Henry Clay's should escape from the plantation, find her way to the residence of J. R. Giddings, whose professions of anti-slavery she might have heard, and ask for protection. Instantly Henry Clay appeared in hot pursuit of his victim. J. R. Giddings is standing in his door prepared to test his principles of fidelity to the Slave and the Constitution. The poor panting girl rushes toward him expecting to meet a friend and find protection. But Mr. Giddings, with a stern, forbidding glance of his eye, says to him, Fidelity to the Constitution forbids my secreting, defending, or rescuing the Slave. Then, turning to Mr. Clay, he says: "These obligations we observe to the very letter"—and, throwing his arm across his door, thrusts the terrified, despairing girl back into the clutches of her infuriated master. Where, she asked, was his pledge before high Heaven of fidelity to the Slave now? Of what account was his burning eloquence in favor of Liberty and Justice now? And what was the influence of that Christianity upon the nations that sit in darkness round about him now?

Mrs. Foster, some time since, in a conversation with Mr. Giddings, asked him if his daughter were stolen and reduced to the condition of a Southern Slave, he would sit in Congress with slaveholders and call them honorable gentlemen? Mr. Giddings replied, that to ask the question was to answer it; thus evincing that he understands well his present position. Mrs. Foster then proceeded to examine the relative position of Daniel Webster and J. R. Giddings to the anti-slavery cause, and a critical investigation failed to reveal any considerable advantage in behalf of Mr. Giddings. In fact it was thought that a diagnosis of his position by some venerable D. D. would place him about on an equal footing with Mr. Webster.

Her speech throughout was remarkable for clearness of illustration, logical reasoning, and persuasive eloquence, and was well appreciated by a large, attentive, and intelligent audience. Yours for the oppressed, JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING.

P. S.—J. permits me to add a postscript to her letter, to say, that our late anniversary in this place was attended by many persons having no connexion or sympathy with us, among whom was seen a boy selling "Cronk's beer," a Clergyman exhibiting professional dignity, and a pedlar selling Infidel books; and although we were in no sense responsible for the quality of beer sold, or the orthodoxy of the boy selling it, the gentlemanly deportment of the Clergyman or the value of his stated preaching, the character of the pedlar or the sentiments contained in his books, yet the church here are in an ecstasy of horrorification, and from the circumstance that some one did then and there offer Infidel books for sale, reason that we are an Infidel association; and if they do not soon discover the fallacy of their reasoning, the law of progression with which they are afflicted will doubtless lead them next to set us all down as sleek and well dressed Presbyterian Clergymen—next manufacturers and vendors of "Cronk's beer" on Sunday, and next perhaps altogether such as themselves. From such a consummation may the good Lord deliver us!

C. S. S. G.

Litchfield, Sept 3d, 1850.

MISSOURI.—Three Whigs, one Benton and one anti-Benton Democrat, are elected to Congress. In the Legislature the Whigs have 65, Benton men 54, anti-Benton Dem. 34. It is thought that Benton's re-election to the Senate is hardly possible.

MARRIED.—Near Lima, Allen county, O., on Thursday morning, the 15th ult., by Rev. Mr. Schaffer, T. S. C. MORRISON, of West Unity, Williams county, to MARY A. CRANEY, of the former place—both formerly of Salem, Columbiana county, O.—*Kalida Ventura.*

Case of W. L. Chaplin.

This devoted friend of the Slave is still in the Nation's prison. He would doubtless be released on bail, were it not that the Governor of Maryland has filed a requisition for him upon a false charge of assault with intent to kill. His friends wish, if possible, to keep him out of the hands of the pirates of that State. The report that Chaplin fired upon his captors was an unmitigated falsehood. He is a peace man and was not armed, nor did he know that the slaves were armed. The Liberty Party Paper says:

Joseph C. Hathaway, who on learning of the outrage upon Mr. Chaplin, instantly repaired to Washington to see him, reported that he found him in the prison badly wounded. His head was gashed to the skull, and his body badly bruised. He was on the recovery and was comfortable. Chaplin denies that he shot, or that he had arms at all. Said that upon finding his wheels blocked, he struck his horse and turned his head to the wheel and was struck with a bludgeon, and knocked off from his seat,—the blow made the wound on his head, and he is now recovering from his injuries. The first notice of the assault upon him was the blocking of the wheels, and an unearthly noise near him, which he supposed was done by high-way-men. He did not suppose he was arrested for aiding slaves, until he heard the voice of Mr. Goddard, the policeman, which he knew.—He said the blow on his head must have killed him but for his hat. On his recovery from it, he found himself on his back upon the ground, with two or three ruffians upon him, some with their knees upon his breast, and some upon his side, brandishing bowie knives and hatchets, and swearing they would take his life. Hearing the voice of Goddard, he asked him to save his life, which he did. He had no doubt he would have been murdered by them, had not Mr. Goddard interposed to save him.

Mr. Hathaway called on Gov. Seward upon his arrival, but Gov. Seward had returned to New York. He then called on Hon. S. P. Chase of Ohio. Mr. Chase gave him special attention and readily served him in behalf of Gen. Chaplin. He gave him a letter to the Marshal, and the Marshal gave him an order to the keeper to admit him, and expressed himself kindly and respectfully in regard to his prisoner. The jailer seemed very much attached to him. The food that is sent Chaplin, he distributes to the other prisoners, and orders his own food, which is regularly cooked for him by a colored woman, at the price of three dollars a week.—Mr. Hathaway, and his friend, spent the whole of Sunday with Chaplin in the prison, and it was the happiest Sabbath he ever spent. The hall in which they were lies in front of the cells in which the prisoners are confined. He has to return to his cell at five o'clock every evening, and continue therein until eight o'clock the next morning. He was evidently regarded by those in charge of him, as well as by the citizens of the District, as a royal prisoner.

When Mr. Hathaway returned to the cars, he was attended by the Hon. Messrs. Chase, Giddings, Julian, Hale, Durkee, &c., and every manifestation was evinced to make his stay agreeable, and his object prosperous.

A Church in Trouble.

FRIEND JOHNSON: Will you permit me, through the columns of The Bugle, to urge upon the Massachusetts abolitionists the absolute necessity of keeping that disturber of our Israel, Mrs. A. K. Foster, out of these parts? Why, Mr. Editor, you cannot conceive the amount of damage done us by Mrs. F. at her late visit to this place. We were not only living in peace but enjoying the approbation of all men, (save a few abolitionists.) Moreover our church was beginning to look up once more—how unlike to the years 1843, 4, & 5, when nothing was to be heard but Wesleyanism, Smith, Walker, and Anti-Slavery. 1850 was ushered in with a most glorious revival. How many were converted to the Lord I am unable to say; but some twenty bodies were added to the church. Thus fortune seemed to smile upon us—but in the hour of our greatest prosperity—just as we were beginning to spread ourselves like a green bay tree—the spoiler came to Leesburgh, and for two Sabbath days argued mightily, proving from the Scriptures that the great institution of American Slavery is of the Devil; that our learned D. D.'s who trade in the bodies and souls of men for the good of the church, and our sacrificing members who part with their most beautiful and accomplished female domestics to buy wine for the Lord's Supper and to educate our sons for the ministry, have no religion! are not converted!

Now I think that all this is wrong. It evinces a great want of charity—especially of "that charity which thinks no evil." "We all have our faults"—and therefore are commanded to have charity enough to cover a multitude of sins. It is true, some of our weak members have erred, in that they have in some few instances attended abolition meetings—thereby departing from the commandment delivered unto them by the fathers. But then as an offset to this, we have a few members who have overcome their enemies, as some of our "Radical" neighbors can, and no doubt ere long will testify to the satisfaction of both judge and jury. Then again, we have a chosen band of brethren, who have hazarded their reputations in defence of slavery and the slanderer. But all this avails us nothing so long as we see abolitionism sitting in the gates.

But I started out with a request that the abolitionists of Massachusetts would cause Mrs. Foster to depart out of our coats. This we think we have a right to expect at their hands. We appeal to them as the descendants of those illustrious pilgrims, who first set foot on Plymouth Rock, to use their influence with that "Female woman," and if it be possible, persuade her to cease agitating this community.—We call upon them, in the name of all the gods we worship, not to trouble us with lectures, and sermons on such odious subjects as "Liberty for all mankind," "Temperance in all things,"—"Peace on Earth"—Purity, and Love. We think that a moment's reflection must convince even the most stupid, that un-

less we can "be heard in these our humble breathings," ruin, wide-spread ruin, must be ours, and "all our pleasant things be laid waste." But if our prayers are refused—if after all we cannot prevail with them to leave us to ourselves—if our heritage must be trodden under foot of the gentiles—then let my soul weep in secret places, let me go mourning all my days. Rather let me be removed from the earth, ere the evil day arrives. Let me not live to see the day when the wicked shall triumph, let I fall into the hands of the unmerciful abolitionists and they mock me. O that I were never in that land where the weary are at rest, and where the wicked cease from troubling—there to mingle my humble dust with that of Nimrod, Jeroboam, and Herod the great. There let me be followed by Webster, Slater, and Toombs. There let us rest together, that we see not the evil that is to befall our earth in the latter days—so prays

AN OLD PIONEER.
Leesburgh, O., Sept. 3d, 1850.

Collections made by A. K. Foster.

SMITH.	ROOTSTOWN.
C. & M. Naylor, \$1.00	Olive C. Heighton, 50
Jas. Hickman, 1.00	MARYLAND.
John Hancock, 1.00	Mary Walton, 2.00
Hannah N. Logue, 25	ATWATER.
	U. & C. Thompson, 1.00
	RANDOLPH.
Truman Case, 2.00	Jessie Hine, 1.00
D. P. Elmore, 2.50	Eliza Sears, 25
Edwin Steadman, 1.00	SPRINGFIELD.
	F. Purdy, 5.00
	Guerdon Purdy, 3.00
	Phoebe F. Purdy, 2.00
	MOGADORE.
Levilla Smith, 34	Wm. 5.00
Susantha Hale, 1.00	A. M. Hale, 1.00
R. L. & F. N. Atchee, 25	Chas. Norris, 25
	LITCHFIELD.
	Curtis Gould, 1.00
	family offering, 1.70
	Contribution, 1.00
	John C. Scripser, 50
	WOODSTOCK.
Isaac G. Costa, 1.00	Dr. J. Hancock, 50
	HINCKLEY.
J. & C. Hugg, 5.00	Josiah Southam, 1.00
David E. Hier, 50	Harrison Beach, 1.00
Wm. Hodgeman, 16	David Hamlin, 50
	WESTFIELD.
	Elijah Newton, 5.00
	A. B. Rude, 1.00
	S. Bins, 1.00
	A. Farnham, 2.00
	Thos. Armstrong, 1.00
	G. W. Mallory, 1.00
	Edw. White, 50
	Edwin Andrews, 75
	Joel Wolcott, 25
	M. E. Chapman, 1.00
	Jane Wolcott, 35
	J. W. Tower, 50
	Elizabeth Wolcott, 30
	S. R. Richards, 50
	Wm. Wolcott, 2.00
	Sophronia Wolcott, 35
	S. W. Wolcott, 50
	ROYALTON.
Jas. Walling, 2.25	Henry L. Bangs, 3.00
Sam. Prickett, 13	O. Bangs, 1.00
Henry Carter, 1.00	Lorenzo Carter, 50
	BRIDGEWATER.
C. Sherman, 2.50	Milo Stevens, 13
	RICHFIELD.
Alvan C. Pixley, 1.00	L. L. Stock, 10
Sam. Prickett, 3.00	Silas Snow, 13
Susan S. Page, 1.00	Mrs. E. Farnum, 2.50
Contribution, 2.25	W. & Mary Paine, 2.50
	GRANDER.
Simon Kittle, 25	Peter Strunk, 20
Jane E. Spees, 50	Edward Triffitt, 25
J. H. Simmons, 1.00	Contribution, 3.05
	BRICKVILLE.
Cheeman Miller, 2.00	Who entertained those
D. H. Morgan, 1.00	who attended conven-
Cheeman Miller on tion in Berea, 2.00	account of abolitionists.
	HARMON'S CORNERS.
S. P. Wilson, 25	Henry May, 25
	TWINSBURG.
C. Holcomb, 1.00	John M. Proctor, 25
	BAINBRIDGE.
Harlow Post, 1.00	Alanson Briggs, 1.00
Collection, 80	
	NEWBURY.
W. & R. F. Munn, 3.00	R. F. Henry, 2.00
	CHAGRIN FALLS.
	E. W. Sanderson, 50
	BATH.
Wm. Burnell, \$1.00	to be appropriated strictly
	to the diffusion of Anti-Slavery principles.
	The following were paid to James Barnaby.

Oliver Johnson, 10.00
Maria S. Shaw, 1.00
Ann Pierson, 1.00
John Harris, 1.00
Margaret Pierce, 1.00
John Gordon, 5.00
Henry Lewis, 1.00
Elizabeth Gordon, 1.00
James Barnaby, 10.00
Joel McMillan, 2.00
Samuel Cope, 1.00
W. Lightfoot, 5.00
Henry Rankin, 5.00

PITTSBURGH, Benj. Bown, 30.00

Rumor is also busy as to the coming Presidential election. Great efforts are making, as it is said, to unite the doughfaces of all political shades and complexions with the moderate Southern men, into one political party in 1852, leaving Webster and Cass to contest for the nomination to the Presidency.

As proof of this it is said that Mr. Webster is urging his friends in Maine to unite with the Hunker Democrats in order to defeat Free Soil Whigs who are nominated for Congress by both the Whig and Free Soil parties.—*Wash. Cor., True Dem.*

FLIES.—Not a year passes but we hear of cases of accidental poisoning from the use of the various fly poisons that are improperly employed to destroy these troublesome insects. We have known of several cases within a few years in this city, where the death of children has been thus produced.—We think, therefore, it should be generally known that it is wholly unnecessary to resort to these deadly arsenical preparations for the purpose of killing flies, and as the season in which these little insects are most annoying is approaching, we will here state for the benefit of the public, upon good authority, if a plentiful of strong green tea, well sweetened, be placed in an outer apartment accessible to flies, they will taste of it, and be killed thereby, as surely as by the most approved fly-poison. This fact may not be so agreeable to those who are accustomed to sip two or three cups of this delightful beverage every evening, but it is nevertheless a fact, and any doubter upon the subject, have but to try the experiment, and in doing so they need have no fears of poisoning, materially, their children, even though they should accidentally drink the draught designed for the flies.—*Providence Journal.*

RECEIPTS.

Clav. O. Betts, Deerfield,	3.00-293
A. F. Wolcott, Le Roy	50-266
Eriny McGrew, Painesville,	1.50-332
E. J. Goodrich,	75-281
Joseph Eliot,	1.50-307
John Tuttle,	4.37-260
Joseph Tuttle,	3.00-260
John Reeves, Rome,	1.00-304
John Amy, Kirtland,	1.00-257
Lester Hall, Richfield,	2.00-181
M. T. Osge, Painesville,	6-132
David Bates, Unionville,	1.25-253
Joseph Harding, Geneva,	1.50-238
John Waite, Savannah,	1.00-291
A. J. Hale, Geneva,	54-259
Alfred Mills, Eagleville,	54-259
Orine Champion,	1.00
Jonathan Higley, Jr., Hartsgrove,	3.00-187
Timothy Alderman, Windsor,	84-261
R. G. Foster, Bundryburg,	2.00-240
A. Hatch,	1.50-312
Rufus Rice, Farmington,	73-260
Wm. Payne, Richfield,	1.50-308
R. J. Henry, Aurora,	1.00-272
S. Dickinson, Chagrin Falls,	2.62-260
Milton Bliss,	3.00-240
John S. Lathrop, Windsor,	1.00-141
John Smith, Clintonville,	1.00-249
Jno. Reeves, Rome,	1.00-304
Chas. Cox, New Mount Pleasant,	1.00-260
Enoch Harper New Lisbon,	2.00-273
Adin Gauntt, Chagrin Falls,	1.50-311
George Warden, Ohio City,	1.50-312
Jas. Crowningshield, Painesville,	1.50-302
Miranda Buchelder,	1.00-307
J. A. Strong, Chagrin Falls,	50-285
E. W. Sanderson,	1.50-312
A. Frazier,	1.50-312
Harlow Post, Bissell's,	1.50-312
Chester Miller, Bricksville,	2.00-336
Peter Strunk, Hinckley,	1.50-312
Jas. Sabin, Berea,	75-312
Chester Stephens, Strongsville,	75-285
John Hancock, Richfield,	1.50-312
Susan L. Pomeroy,	1.50-312
Pamela Sweet,	1.00-312
E. Poor,	75-190
Elizabeth Peterson, Ravenna,	53-244
Lucy Kellogg, Cleveland,	75-266
Milo Hickox,	1.50-312
Phineas Dolloff,	1.50-302
Azarias Board,	1.50-312
Stephen Griffin,	1.50-312
J. P. Draper,	1.50-312
Christopher Gooding, Marion,	1.00-295